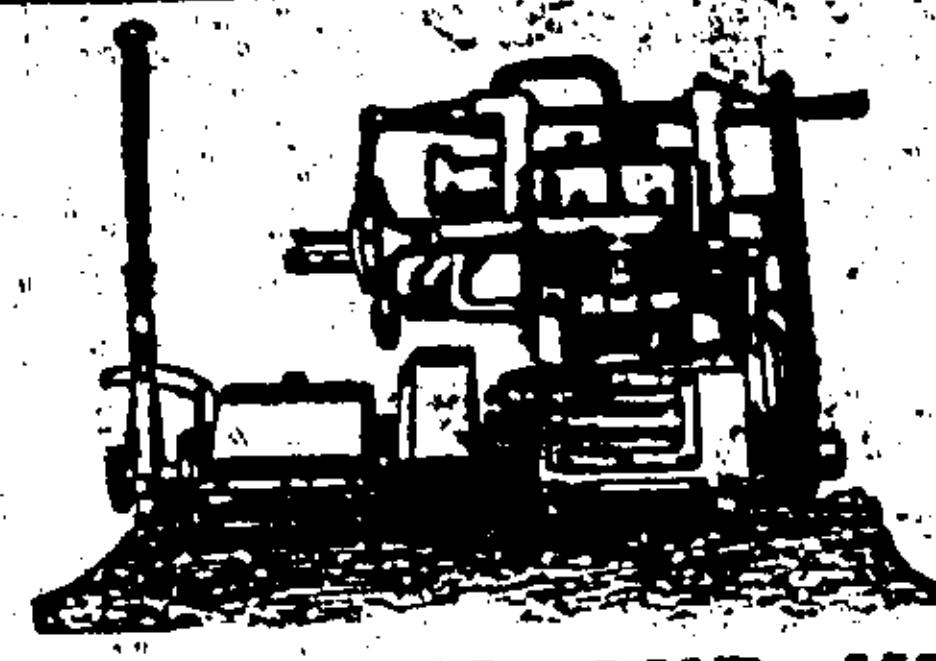


NOTICES



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
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Oil Driving Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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THE OCEAN MARINE
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
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to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
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all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SIMPLE dose of

NOBB'S ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBB, a qualified Chemist, and a
sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this extremely incurable malady.

Obtainable at Morris, A. S. WATSON
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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. H. Li, now Fai, a Chinese graduate

of the University of Michigan, has been a teacher in this Colony for two years.

He has a good method of teaching foreigners

to speak Chinese and pronunciation is pronounced

as it is in China.

Other subjects

taught are Chinese grammar, Chinese

literature, Chinese history, Chinese

geography, Chinese politics, Chinese

and Chinese literature.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1917.

GERMANY'S LATEST BIT OF BLUFF.

The telegram which Reuter's Agency circulated yesterday to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George's speech, delivered in the House of Commons on the 16th instant, "seems to have vastly impressed German circles" is doubtless a perfectly sound view of the impression created, as the speech was, as is usually the case when Mr. Lloyd George makes a statement on the war situation, very much to the point, full of fact, succinctly stated and conclusions drawn therefrom that are both logical and apt. The speech in question was, in fact, one of the most crisp and telling utterances that the Prime Minister has delivered for some time past, and that it should have so aroused German interest and concern is both extremely interesting and significant. Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of the speech, made special reference to the effect of the enemy's submarine campaign, pointing out what had been done, and what would continue to be done, by way of coping successfully with further blows from a weapon that is being used so barbarously by Germany, and which it has long since been universally recognised is Germany's mainstay against a complete collapse. With this in mind, it is not without its amusing aspect to read a comment which Reuter informs us has appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on the Premier's remarks regarding the submarine campaign. This journal, which is one of the most influential in Germany, declares that "no intelligent man in Germany ever asserted that Great Britain could be subdued by starvation, and pointed out that Dr. Helfferich's statements are exactly contrary to those expressed by Mr. Lloyd George." Why the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, or, for that matter, any journal, should make such a declaration when it is so widely known that exactly the same or very similar statements as were made by Mr. Lloyd George had frequently been made by German politicians of various classes, and by publicists throughout Germany, it is extremely difficult to understand. The most charitable view to take of the matter, perhaps, is to ascribe this verbal lapse to the rancour felt by the Germans at the ever-strengthening conviction that their submarine campaign, from which so much was anticipated and upon which so much depends, is doomed to certain failure. That is probably the reason for the above quoted statement, but it of course is wholly unjustifiable and inexcusable. It is hardly worth while going to the trouble of disproving this statement regarding Germany's expectations from the submarine campaign, but as there is not a little satisfaction in giving the "lie direct" to such hardened sinners as the Germans and, to convict them, as it were, "out of their own mouths," we shall quote a few references made by prominent Germans regarding the hopes of their "invincible" submarines. To the German Navy, the Kaiser, in a Proclamation, recently stated: "You have achieved good results and threatened the enemy's sea command and very existence." If the "All Highest" means anything by this characteristic and flamboyant observation, he means that he at least hoped and wished that the submarines would so paralyse British shipping that Great Britain would be reduced to the starvation point. And this august pronouncement was made as recently as August 4. At an earlier date—towards the end of last May, to be precise—the Kaiser, in what was termed at the time "a remarkable address" to the German troops on the Arras front, said, *inter alia*, "meanwhile German submarines are working to cut to pieces the enemy's vital nerve." This is another statement that also seems to point to Germany's object in her submarine campaign as being nothing more nor less than an attempt to bring starvation to Great Britain. A month previous to this statement being made, Captain Persiue, a recognised authority in Germany on the war, referred in detail in the *Berliner Tageblatt* to the "various prophecies of German Ministers, professors and journalists, and their speculations as to whether England could hold out until July," whether England could "last until the Autumn" and so on, concluding with the remark that, "the German public are being seriously encouraged to expect the catastrophe to arrive at some definite date." Well, the "catastrophe" has not yet "arrived," and, as the German journalists are beginning to see that it never will arrive, they are evidently desirous of letting the world conclude that they never expected it to. This is but another instance of Teutonic trickery that is easily understood, and it and the other extracts given go far to prove that Germany is again undergoing the unpleasant experience of discovering that she has once more been the victim of a delusion.

Tramway Services To North Point.

A visit to one or other of the bathing beaches at North Point—and there are now at least three—on almost any evening when favourable weather prevails soon removes any doubt one may entertain regarding the popularity of these places or as to the pleasure that is being derived by the bathers, the number of whom has greatly increased this season. This doubtless is principally owing to what the Government has done for the public at the North Point Beach. When matters are so generally satisfactory at North Point and, particularly on Saturday and Sunday evenings, when large crowds of people are present at the public bathing beach, the Chinese Recreation Club beach and the beach of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, it is rather regrettable—and it is a legitimate grievance—that the Tramway Company does not apparently find it necessary or desirable to improve their North Point service. It is frequently, especially on Saturday and Sunday evenings between seven and eight o'clock, quite impossible to deal with the crowds. The consequence is that scores of people, among whom are many ladies and young children, have to wait for a considerable time before being able to board a car to take them back to Town.

Cause for Complaint.

Of course, the Tramway Company knows its own business best, and there may possibly be some reason why an extension of the service is impracticable. The public, however, has a right to expect an adequate service of cars, and obviously the present service falls far short of the proper requirements. Time and time again we have seen crowds waiting at North Point on Saturday and Sunday evenings, while, at fairly long intervals, cars pass. Not infrequently the cars are all but packed before reaching North Point en route to the Post Office, and consequently many passengers have to put up with a very unpleasant journey by standing for the whole distance. It is high time the Tramway Company remedied this state of affairs. Owing to the popularity of North Point as a convenient bathing place, the Company is doubtless reaping considerable financial benefit. It is surely therefore "up to" them, if for no other reason than for the sake of the good name they have won for their generally all-round efficient service, to remove this defect. The grievance is a legitimate one, and we trust that the Company will—as we have no doubt they will, now that the facts are so pointed out—soon see its way clear to remedy it. A few more cars on the North Point route, particularly between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday and Sunday evenings, would soon put matters right. It ought to be done—and done soon.

Cause for Optimism.

In taking a glance at the general military situation, there is ample cause at the moment for the most cheery optimism. In Flanders the British are harrying the enemy with a persistence that is being rewarded by constant success, while to-day comes the news of a renewal of big activities on the Verdun front, where the French are meeting with splendid good fortune. The Italians, too, have once again sprung to the offensive, and the latest news is that a most desperate battle is raging on the Isonzo Front. What is perhaps most encouraging of all is that the situation on the Russo-Romanian Front is now much more satisfactory than it was a few weeks ago, the enemy having to encounter a most stubborn resistance. It would appear that the Allies have decided to strike hard while conditions are favourable, and it may well be that operations in the near future will have an important bearing on the course of the war. At any rate, the outlook is distinctly cheering, look wherever we will.

Sir John Jordan.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, will soon start for China, it is stated in official quarters, says the *Peking Daily News* of August 6.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU WOULD KNOW THE VALUE OF MONEY, GO AND TRY TO BORROW SOME.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the Battle of Charleroi. The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$211.8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

The Death Rate.

The death rate for the Colony during the week ending August 11 was 31.7 per thousand per annum, as against a rate of 36.6 during the corresponding week last year.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were nine cases of diphtheria notified in the Colony, of which four terminated fatally. There were also one fatal case each of ruelperal fever and diphtheria. One of the enteric fever sufferers was a Britisher; the rest were all Chinese.

The Rat Campaign.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, the rat returns for the week ending August 4 were presented, and it was shown that 2,680 were caught and examined. There were none infected. During the following week, however, one was found infected, out of a total of 2,094 caught.

Begging.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, with begging in front of the Grand Hotel in Queen's Road Central. A Chinese constable stated that the defendant was carrying a three-year-old child in his arms. A fine of \$3, or, in the alternative, seven days' hard labour, was imposed.

Alleged Assault.

Five men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting another Chinese. Three of the men were Chinese sailors on a revenue launch, and each was wearing pinned to his breast a Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life. Mr. Mattingley and Beavis represented two of the defendants. Mr. Mattingley said that there would be a cross summonses taken out. A remand was granted.

Exchange Rebate Scheme.

With an enterprise and a regard for fair dealing which is characteristic of the firm, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company have put into operation an exchange rebate scheme which is to the manifest advantage of customers. The rebate is to be allowed upon every complete sum of one dollar, and the rate will be announced daily in the Company's windows. It will, of course, vary with the rate of exchange, but the mere fact that in these days of the phenomenally high dollar the Company has evolved a plan for the benefit of its patrons is an indication that it is anxious to deal fairly and squarely with all purchasers.

Army Service Corps Outing.

Through the courtesy and help of their officers, and the generosity of the Services Entertainment Fund, the members of the Army Service Corps, their families and immediate friends, were enabled to have a most enjoyable picnic on Saturday last. The party left the A.S.C. Pier at about 1.30 a.m. on board the *Omphale*, and, having called at Kowloon to pick up a detachment there proceeded to Port Stanley, where a landing was made to visit the well and the cemetery, both of which are very interesting from a historical point of view. They then returned to Repulse Bay, where all had an admirable time in bathing etc. Under ideal conditions. A splendid tea was prepared on board, and many were the eulogies expressed towards the hard-working committee composed of J.C. S. S. M. Harrow, S. Sgt. Lyth and Sgt. Frost. A special word of thanks is due to Captain Milner-Jones, who was accompanied by Mrs. Milner-Jones, for his untiring energy during the day to ensure the general success of the trip. The party returned home at about 7 p.m., all being whole-heartedly conscious of having spent a most enjoyable time.

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REVIEWS.

"THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION IN CHINA," by Walter J. Connell, London: T. Fisher Unwin, 6s.

The author of this book has essayed a big task in his effort to present a general outline of the relation between Religion and History in China, and to give an idea of the Chinese attitude towards religious beliefs and practices. He is a member of H.M. Consular Service, and he has been encouraged to publish in book form the substance, somewhat expanded and revised, of an address which was delivered some three years ago to the students of the Caermarthen Presbyterian College. The subject, which is a most arresting one to all interested in comparative religion, is dealt with on high and lofty lines, and the author reveals himself as an earnest and well-informed student of both Eastern and Western ethics.

Not the least instructive aspect of the book is the author's clear-cut analysis of the three schools or tendencies of thought in China—Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. In these he finds a mass of practices which are not really distinctive of any of the three but which are accepted or tacitly assumed as part of the system of each, though the author considers them as being more truly outside all three. Thus, he says, we get into a region where religion and nationality seem to merge one in another—and that, he thinks, is the true basis on which the structure of Chinese religion is built up. But, even so, he is not satisfied that China has the religion which suits her, or, at any rate, has not the religion which is best for her. On the question of ancestor worship, ever a thorny point among rivals, he has a deal to say, but we cannot see that he has any really concrete and tangible view to advance in relation to its retention or otherwise. 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U. S. FOREIGN TRADE RECORD.

Billions of Cigarettes for the East.

More than six billion cigarettes, valued at approximately \$12,000,000 were exported from the United States in the fiscal year just ended, this number being far greater than in any year of the history of the American cigarette. These six billion cigarettes, laid end to end in a continuous line would extend ten times around the world at the Equator. Nor do these billions of "short smokes" go to the "men in the trenches," as might be supposed. On the contrary, they went in an entirely different direction and for the use of an entirely different type of people.

A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that no less than four billion American cigarettes were sent to China in the last fiscal year, the year ending with June, another billion to the Straits Settlements, a hundred million to Siam, another hundred to Hongkong and about 10 millions to our own Philippines.

The Oriental likes his short smoke, as will be testified by every visitor to that part of the world, and while China grows large quantities of tobacco, and the Chinese is expert in the manufacture of cigarettes, nevertheless the American cigarette has grown in popularity in the Orient with remarkable rapidity. Ten years ago our exports of American cigarettes to China amounted to but about 400,000,000 a year, an average of one cigarette per annum for each Chinese. Now, in the fiscal year 1917, the total to China was 4,000,000,000, or an average of 10 per capita for every Chinese, while the fact that another billion went to the Straits Settlements and Malayan Peninsula where large numbers of Chinese are employed in the tin mines and rubber plantations, shows that the popularity of the American cigarettes extends to the Chinese in whatever country.

Even the Philippines, which grow large quantities of tobacco and send millions of dollars worth to us, took last year about 10 millions of our cigarettes, chiefly for the use of the 50,000 Chinese in the islands. Even the Siamese, who have many of the Chinese characteristic and many Chinese living among them, showed their taste for the American "smoke", by taking over 150,000,000 of them last year at a cost of about \$275,000. The American cigarette has grown in favour with marvelous rapidity, especially in the Orient, despite the fact that tobacco and labour for the production of domestic cigarettes are extremely plentiful in that part of the world.

Our total exportation of cigarettes never reached as much as one million dollars in value prior to 1890. In 1898 it crossed the \$2,000,000 line but did not reach the \$3 million line until 1913. In 1914 the total value of the cigarettes exported was \$4,775,000, in 1915 \$4,326,000, and in 1917 more than doubled the total number exported in 1917 being over 6 million and the value approximately \$12,000,000.

About 95% of the cigarettes exported go to the Orient, those to China in 1916 were about 4,000,000,000, next in order being the Straits Settlements, of which Singapore is the chief port, then Siam, Hongkong and the Philippines. Japan takes but few, and this is also true of Korea, British India, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies. Europe shows no interest in the American cigarette, the total export to all Europe in 1916 being about \$126,000 in value, or approximately 3% of the total exports.

Meantime the American smoker has also developed a taste for foreign grown tobacco for cigarettes and was importing great quantities of it when the war cut off the available supply. Turkish tobacco for cigarettes became popular in the United States about a dozen years ago and the imports from Turkey in recent years rivalled those from Cuba, though of an entirely different quality of tobacco. The total of tobacco imported from Turkey in Europe is about \$60,000,000. The National City Bank of New York, July 16, 1917.

CHAPLAIN'S 200 PRISONERS.

Church Militant in the Dragon's Cave.

French Front, June 27.—A chaplain accompanied the wave of men who went forward yesterday to the attack of the German positions north-west of the desperately-disputed Huitzibie Farm. He had been separated from his men in the charge, and found himself alone in a captured German trench.

Suddenly the chaplain saw a German officer appear from a black hole in the side of the trench. Deciding to take matters with a high hand, he drew out a crucifix and told the officer in the sternest tone that there was nothing left for him but to surrender. "My crucifix," he said, "guarantees that your lives will be spared." "I must consult with fellow officers," said the German, and he returned to the hole. After a few minutes' delay he reappeared and said: "We will surrender, but only to a French officer." "One is easily found," said the chaplain. "Wait a moment still I come back."

A minute later he returned with a surgeon. Four German officers came out of the hole and presented the surgeon with a paper, in which they declared their readiness to surrender. Then, out of the bowels of the earth, there appeared the effectives of two companies, or nearly 200 men, who surrendered to one doctor and one chaplain.

There exists under the monument of Huitzibie an enormous grotto called the Dragon's Cave, where there were comfortable cantonments for at least 200 men. The Germans in the grotto considered that their position was impregnable, and lived there for many months in perfect confidence. Their first anxiety began about a week ago, when, as a result of a heavy bombardment, a big French shell blocked up their main exit on the north.

The French took steps before the attack to make the lower portion of the cave uninhabitable, and they were so successful that the Germans inside it were compelled to surrender without striking a blow. To deal with a machine-gun nest they took a leaf from the enemy's book and tried the effect of burning liquid. The liquid did not actually reach the machine-guns, so that it was far more merciful than the German device but its smoke and flames served to blind and terrify the German gunners. The French swept on and captured the machine-guns before they could open fire, but they failed to locate a hole that led down to a grotto. It was left to the chaplain to discover it and to capture the entire garrison of the Dragon's Cave.

Above ground the operations had gone on like clockwork. The engagement resulted in the capture of nearly 350 prisoners, including ten officers. The French have gained the full views they required over the valley of the Ailette and have deprived the enemy of all chance of overlooking their movements.

A Generous Donation.

Dr. E. L. Marsh, Shanghai, has given a generous donation of £1,000 for the founding of an endowment fund for the Cathedral School.

In 1914, the year immediately preceding the war, about 25 million pounds practically all of it for use in manufacturing cigarettes. The entry of Turkey into the war greatly reduced the possibility of continuing our imports of products, and the receipt of Turkish tobacco in the fiscal year 1915 was about one half that of 1914, while in 1916 and 1917 the imports of this class were practically nothing.

The value of American cigarettes exported since 1910 is more than \$50,000,000 and most of them went to the Orient. The value of cigarette tobacco imported from Turkey since 1910 is about \$60,000,000. The National City Bank of New York, July 16, 1917.

IN TRAINING.

A Hongkong Man's Letter.

The following letter has been received in the Colony from Sergeant Leslie Ross who is now at Aldershot:—

Just a few hurried lines to let you know how I am getting on. I arrived home, after a rather anxious, but uneventful and very dull, voyage on May 5th. I went to the War Office on May 7th, and after interminable waiting, after passing two very strenuous medical examinations, got posted as a Cadet to the Horse Transport, Army Service Corps. I wanted to get in the Cavalry, but they discovered a defect in my left eye (which really is nothing). They wouldn't have me for cavalry, mere red tape, as they admitted.

I stuck out for a mounted job, and they suggested this; and I think I shall like it very well, once I get resettled. But this Cadet business is very strenuous indeed. I started on June 1st here, and expect to finish about the end of July. We have most excellent huts to live in, and our food is quite good, except that we are enforced teetotalers; no mess of our own, and not allowed to go into any Canteen or Sergt's Mess—too swagger for that. It's a bit sudden, after Hongkong. No time to go into Aldershot to get a W. & S. except Sunday afternoons and then pub only open at 6. We're allowed only in the two best hotels—all others are out of bounds! We have to be in by 8.30. I suppose it's good for us. When we do sail forth, we are very fine, in officers' kit, except the white band round our cap; no collar badges, and only the belt part of the Sam Browne equipment; no cross belt. But in camp we are absolutely Tommyish in appearance and we work ten times as hard as any Tommy. We have a hot orderly who does the rough jobs, and waiters in our mess rooms. We have also most excellent recreation rooms but no time to go to them. Our daily programme this week is as follows:—

6.30 Reveille
7.15 Breakfast (all ready for parade, beds and blankets folded, hats swept out, and so on)
7.45 Parade
8.9 Riding (and very nice too)
9.10 Lecture and practice in harness fitting, etc.
10.11 Footdrill (very strenuous indeed)
11.12 Waggon, saddlery etc.
12.15 Lunch
1.15 Parade
1.30-2.30 Physical Drill (again strenuous)
2.30-3.30 Footdrill again (horrible)
3.30-4.30 Lecture on Military Law (most involved)
4.45 Tea
5.15-6.00 Revision of notes on Lecture etc.
8.00 Dinner.
Cleaning up, studying after dinner, and lights out at 10.15 p.m.

Going pretty strong isn't it? The standard of smartness the instructors seem to expect is very high. I thought I was a bit of a soldier, but, ! We march always 140 to the minute, and leap wildly to "stand easy," "shut" etc., and our manual drill is terrific. I wonder how the old No. 3 platoon would like some of it inflicted on them!—Not much, I expect! We are utterly worn out after the day's work is done. There are an awfully good lot of fellows here, and we keep very merry and bright, although we are the very last, most hopeless, contemptible lot of beings on the earth, according to the Instructors! Hope you are well, and that No. 3 is going strong. I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly remember me to anyone who might be at all interested. I often think of you all, and the sipping send-off you gave me. Slant regards.

Mr. Preston appeared for complainants and said the facts were that: "Witnesses whom he could call on behalf of the Electric Company would say that on a catch in a row on the outside wall in D'Aguilar Street, were ten lights over the entrance door. Six of these had been added to the Electric Company's installation without authority. He would add that the question of making additions to electrical installations was important, in view of the fact that the Company has a plant which is only just adequate for what it is now supplying. In spite of this, the public did not seem to realise the seriousness of making these additions.

The complainants only

proceeded against one of the defendants and he said that he only came to Hongkong on August 1 and took out his licence then.

Mr. Preston said that they were

not vindictive in any way. The

only point he wished to make

clear was that this kind of thing

must stop, as it was very dangerous.

In this case a type of wire

was used which was very dangerous

and which was never allowed,

and as a result, the installation

was made dangerous to the public

attending the theatre.

A fine of \$75 was imposed.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

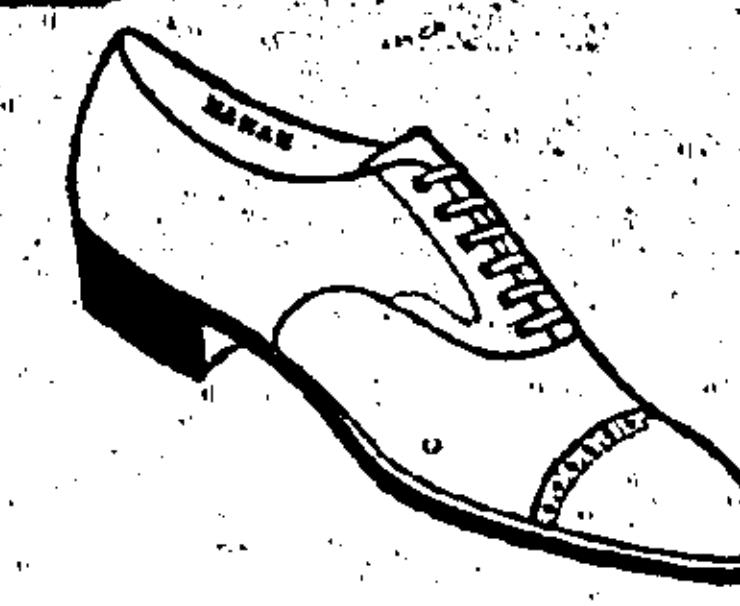
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and

the most nutritious food.

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16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

WEAR

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AND

KEEP COOL.

WE STOCK IT IN SHIRTS IN TWO WEIGHTS:

LIGHT AND MEDIUM.

UNDERWEAR

IN SHAPES THAT

BUTTON ALL DOWN,

ATHLETIC STYLE TO SLIP OVER HEAD,

AND THE

POPULAR SHAPE IN

COMFORTABLE WELL FITTING GARMENTS.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Big Success in Manila.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending August 18, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 33 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,744	\$442,015
Last Year: ...	18,023	476,700
Increase: ...	5,279	34,685

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—Early on Morning of 21st inst., in Kowloon, A FOX TERRIER BITCH. Smooth hair, white, with black & brindle marks on head. Good reward to finder. A. P. Nobbs, A. S. Watson & Company, Limited.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS.

Owner of Bijou Theatre Fined.

An interesting case to consumers of electricity was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, when the Hongkong Electric Company Ltd., summoned the owners of the Bijou Scenic Theatre, Ip Koon Wah and Li Chuan, for making additions to an electrical installation connected to the Company's main, without obtaining the written consent of the complainants thereto. They were also charged that, being consumers within the meaning of Regulation No. 34 of the Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911, such additions were found upon their premises.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared for

complainants and said the facts

were that: "Witnesses whom he

could call on behalf of the

Electric Company would

say that on a catch in a row on

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attending the theatre.

A fine of \$75 was imposed.

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for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York,
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FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



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39,625 tons displacement. 39,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.
One Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
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EMPEROR OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at
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Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, Victoria, B.C. & Seattle via Kee- lungs, Shih, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yoko- hama.	Sado Maru Capt. Shinche ISHIZUOKA Maru Capt. Noma	SATUR., 25th T. 12,500 Aug. at noon. WED., 12th T. 12,500 (Sept.) at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, T. 8,000 29th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kikano Maru Capt. Cope	SUN., 2nd T. 16,000 Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Shirane Maru Capt. Fraser	SATUR., 15th T. 16,000 Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iriyama	SATUR., 15th T. 21,000 Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikkō Maru Capt. Takeda	FRI., 14th T. 9,600 Sept. at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Taiho Maru Capt. Ogawa	WEDNESDAY, T. 8,000 22nd Aug.
KOBE	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka	SATURDAY, T. 8,000 25th Aug.
KOBE	Penang Maru Capt. Kushibiki	SATURDAY, T. 10,000 1st Sept.
KOBE	Tolomi Maru Capt. Kamada	SATURDAY, T. 8,000 8th Sept.

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Steamers: Tens. Leave Hongkong.

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SIBERIA MARU 18,000 15th Oct.

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BALBOA, CALLAO, ABICIA AND IQUIQUE.

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Steamers: Tens. Leaving.

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ANTO MARU 17,500 25th Aug. at noon.

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OF THE

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 21st AUGUST, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan Tons 2,008. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 2.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public's draw special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

TARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

s.s. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STREAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SAINAM 588 Tons, and s.s. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Vessel's Name.	For Freight	To be Delivered
Destination.	Arrive In	Batched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.		
Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	1 st Aug.
Sado M.	N. Y. K.	25 Aug.
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25 Aug.
San Francisco	P. M. S. S.	5 Sept.
San Francisco	T. K. K.	7 Sept.
San Francisco	P. M. S. S.	12 Sept.
Vandal	J.C.J. L.	12 Sept.
Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	12 Sept.
Parsi M.	T. K. K.	22 Sept.
Kottingin	J.C.J. L.	26 Sept.
Colombia	P. M. S. S.	10 Oct.
Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	7 Nov.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS		
Shanghai	B. & S.	21 Aug.
Kobe	N. Y. K.	22 Aug.
Tientsin, via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	J. M. Co.	22 Aug.
Shanghai	Wingkoang	22 Aug.
Shanghai	B. & S.	23 Aug.
Kobe	J. M. Co.	24 Aug.
Manila	N. Y. K.	25 Aug.
Shanghai	Asahi M.	25 Aug.
Haiphong	Yunesang	26 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kaifong	26 Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Haitan	28 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kueichow	28 Aug.
Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe	Chenan	28 Aug.
Manila	Benten M.	29 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Titaroem	31 Aug.
Kobe	Loongang	1 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	2 Sept.
Kobe	Yotomi M.	3 Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	14 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	15 Sept.
Amoy and Shanghai	Fushimi M.	15 Sept.
Kobe	Tjimaneek	23 Sept.
	Tjibodas	30 Sept.
HOTEL LISTS.		
HONGKONG HOTEL.		
Aiken S.	Harper G.	
Andersons Mr. & Mrs. C.	Huntington J. S.	
Mrs. Baxter Mr. & Mrs. H. Joseph E. M.	Barker Alex A.	
Browell W. G.	Kay F. T.	
Bellis Mr. E. R.	Jacobs R. de	
Brown Capt. & Mrs. E.	Kay F. T.	
Brown Capt. & Mrs. E.	Ludin G.	
Bunting S. T.	Lofland S.	
Baring J. H.	LaValle G. Guidon	
Barker Capt. J.	Lauritzen Mr. & Mrs. C.	
Bell P. W. W.	Limbard A.	
Bullock J.	Levitt Mr. & Mrs. J. J.	
Bennett F.	Leibert Mr. & Mrs. R. W.	
Biswell W. H.	Laffer C. J.	
Crawford F. M.	Longnott Leo	
Costello G. E.	Mayhew J. O.	
Cuppleman D. E.	Merecki J.	
Courtenay J. D.	Marriott D. O.	
Calderon L. A.	McAllister H. E.	
Cameron J. E.	McInnes Mr. T. R.	
Deeble T. Van	McLellan Capt. & Mrs. E.	
Dobson Mr. & Mrs. E.	McLellan Capt. & Mrs. E.	
Mrs. W. B.	McNicol A. S.	
Davis Mrs. F. E.	Newman A. S.	
Dowley W. A.	Pierce E. J.	
Davis Mr. & Mrs. F.	Reed G. V.	
Dawson Lt. & Mrs. C. A. W.	Reay Miss F.	
Evan Watt W. T.	Reed G. V.	
Eddo H. J.	Roote Capt. H.	
Fasse J.	Square Miss A.	
Fetterley H. M.	Slade Mrs. A.	
Goulds V.	Spiers A. W.	
Gordon A. G.	Stringer H. A.	
Gilmour Capt. A. F.	Templton P.	
Gaure Taylor F.	Thompson F. G.	
Hidden Mr. & Mrs. F.	Tilley C.	
Hall Capt. T. P.	Trask Capt. G. G.	
Hodges Mr. & Mrs. F.	Wood G. G.	
Hodge W. J.	Wolff Mr. & Mrs. F.	
Himbal Mr. & Mrs. W. A.	Ward L. A.	
Hooper A. Sheldon	Waite Miss H. K.	
Hope L.	Williams Capt. & Mrs. B. A.	
KINGSCLERE HOTEL.		
Bain H. M.	Logan Mr. & Mrs. W.	
Bay Lt. Col. & Mrs. J. R.	Maddocks Mr. & Mrs. J.	
Gordon J. H.	Pelham Lt. Col. & Mrs. J.	
Oliver Mrs. F. M.	Powell Capt. & Mrs. A. D.	
Douglas Mrs. G.	Porter Capt. P. H.	
Falkins Miss D.	Stevens Capt. G. A.	
Foxes A.	Stevens Capt. G. A.	
Harrold G. H.	Stevens Capt. G. A.	
Johnson Lt. & Mrs. F.	Shivell Dr. J. C.	
Johnson Mr. & Mrs. Stevens Lt. Col. & Mrs. R. H.	Stevens Capt. G. A.	
Keating Dr. F.	Todd Mr. & Mrs. Peter	
NOTICE.		
TSANG FOOK.		
160 Wanchai Road. Telephone 817. PLATES & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. GASES RE-POLISHED, RE-WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.		
MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.		
Telegraphic advice from the Yokohama Office of the China Mail S.S. Co. states that the s.s. CHINA arrived at that port on Sunday morning.		
WATER RETURN.		
Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on August 1, 1917.		
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.		
Blair D. K.	Macdonald Mr. & Mrs. Neil	1916
Barboga J. E.	Macaulay R. A. M. C.	1916
Boon Mr. & Mrs. F. W.	Miller H. M. C.	1916
Cary Mr. & Mrs. F. W.	Messer Hon. H. M. C.	1916
Coastal Mr. & Mrs. L. A.	Mathew Mr. & Mrs. V. F.	1916
Cook Miss S.	Perkins T. L.	1916
Darling E. Col.	Robert Mr. & Mrs. E. C.	1916
Dunker Mr. & Mrs. W. W.	Smith Findlay Mr. & Mrs. A.	1916
Dubois W. Reed	Smith Findlay Mr. & Mrs. A.	1916
Evan Watt W. T.	Smith Findlay Mr. & Mrs. A.	1916
Eyre S. H.	Smith Findlay Mr. & Mrs. A.	1916
Fuller D. M.	Skinner Miss	1916
Gilmour C. E.	Ventris Miss	1916
Gondiart Mr. & Mrs. C.	Ventris Miss	1916
Hicks Mr. & Mrs. B. A.	Ventris Miss	1916
Hoch M.	Ward E. M.	1916
Hemmings Mrs.	Ward Lt. Col. John M. P.	1916
Kadourie Sir Ellis M. P.	Wood Mrs. Dunford	1916
Lembelat Mr. & Mrs. G.	Young Col.</	

"THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER."

"CASCADE"

from
CANADA.
BRITISH THROUGHTOUT.

TRY IT.

ASK FOR IT.

Stocked Everywhere

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.
IMPORTERS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GREAT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE STROKE.

London, Aug. 20.

A wireless Austrian official message states: The Italians attacked the coastal territory of Isonzo, which has belonged to Austria for centuries and after the strongest artillery preparation lasting a day and a half, the enemy infantry advanced this morning between Mriliv and the sea. There is a most bitter struggle raging in all the sectors of a 60 kilometre front. The reports received are entirely favourable to us.

RUSSIA AND THE POPE'S PROPOSALS.

Petrograd, Aug. 20.

The Russian press rejects the Pope's proposals declaring that such a peace leaving the Central Empires unimpaired would bring a new and intense period of armaments.

EDUCATION.

The Only Preventive of War.

Portland, Ore., July 13.—Speaking last night before the National Education Association, Professor Charles E. Rugh, of the University of California, said that education was the only means known to put an end to war, and that in childhood and youth was the time when the teaching could be done most easily and most effectively. Professor Rugh said in part:—

"Because of the worst of world war it has been repeatedly asserted that religion has failed. Everything had failed to prevent this war. Up to this hour everything has failed to stop it. Why has religion been singled out as the great failure? Because it had been hoped that faith and hope and love would rid men and nations of the selfishness and hate that causes war."

"Out of this terrible struggle one issue clearly appears—war and religion are incompatible. They are at war. Better than this, the intelligent religious forces of the world have not lost heart. They are steadily gaining in faith and power and consciousness of brotherhood."

"The horrors, the insanity of war, are being hammered into the minds and hearts of the world. There is no more frontier anywhere. Pioneer homes are past. Individual and community standards can no longer be maintained. Steam, electricity, increasing intelligence along with increasing wants, force us to become citizens of the world."

"Under these circumstances nothing short of universal standards make the world a safe place in which to live. Life is our greatest interest. The abundant life ought to be our supreme concern."

"Self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as of nature. The causes of the conflicts between men and nations are differing and changing conceptions of the nature of the self to be preserved. The fundamental likeness among men and nations is their ability and disposition to purpose, to aim to project themselves into the future. The fundamental difference between men and nations is the difference between the kind of selves they project into the future."

"Preparedness means ready to achieve the self projected into the future."

"National preparedness for war or peace implies material resources—food, clothing, shelter; other sources of power than our bodies—steam, electricity, dynamite."

A "BOY'S" DEATH.

Jumped from Window Whilst in Custody.

An enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese "boy" was held by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this afternoon.

His Worship, explaining the matter to the jury, said that on August 5, the deceased was at Blue Buildings, Praya East, in the custody of the Police. He had formerly been employed as a "boy" by the occupier, and at the time a charge of theft was being investigated. The deceased had been taken there by the Police and in the course of the investigations the man took fright and jumped out of the window into a back yard, falling about 36 feet. He was taken to the hospital, but died the same day from the injuries he sustained.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Naval Ordnance Department, in whose employ the deceased formerly was, gave evidence, saying that Inspector Sim brought the "boy" to the house. They were on the top floor. During conversation Inspector Sim called out "Quick!" and witness saw the boy rush past into the bath room. The window was open and the "boy" jumped out. Witness had previously stolen from him over \$200 and suspicions had fallen on the deceased.

Dr. Koch stated that death was due to a fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. Hough, A.S.P. (Reserve), state:

The following parades will take place at Central Station. Uniform will not be worn. Fall-in at 5.45 p.m.

Wednesday, August 22.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, August 23.—No. 2 Company.

No. exemption from these parades is to be granted except by the undersigned.

Macao Volunteer Corps.

The detachment proceeding to Macao on Saturday, August 25, will be under the Command of Chief Inspector D'Almada, who will issue such orders from time to time as contingency may call for.

Strength.

Joined.—No. 2 Section, P. C. 650 S. B. Aitken.

"(1) To insure against the pride that goeth before destruction, which is likely to be developed because of our commanding position after this war."

"(2) To help us live in peace and comfort with people of all races. They will be here in America and America will be a world power. For a world power there must be a universal system of values. Only religion can provide such a system of values."

"If the teachers, parents, and statesmen see to it that these standards are moral and religious the task is accomplished. The task is of supreme importance for two reasons."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Kidnapping Case.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies), a woman named Lin Kan, was charged with kidnapping a small boy, aged five years, from 24, Pokfulam Road.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. J. Hyde, F. J. da S. Loureiro, A. A. d'Aguedo, E. J. da Silva Loureiro, A. A. d'Almeida, R. S. Judah and Joseph Hooper.

In opening the case, Mr. Wakeman said that on July 18, the father of the child was confined to his house, being unwell, the mother being at work sewing in the streets close by. The little child was playing near her. At about twelve o'clock, the prisoner, who was a sister of the child's father, passed the woman who was working, taking hold of the child's hand. The mother told her not to take the child away and she replied that she would not. In spite of this, the prisoner took the child for a walk and did not return.

At about seven o'clock in the evening, the parents became anxious and made enquiries. Eventually the prisoner was found, but she did not have the child in her possession. She said that she had taken it to Yau Ma Tei and had brought it back to Hongkong but had lost it. The statement she told at the Magistracy was that whilst at Yau Ma Tei she had met her brother who said he was going to take the child to Shaukwan. She objected, but he took the child away, saying he would come back to the Kowloon Ferry. She waited a considerable time, but he never came back. When the prisoner was found, she was crying.

The search for the child had been carried on, but neither the prisoner's brother nor the child had been found. Mr. Wakeman pointed out the difference in the woman's story which she told to the parents and the story she told at the Magistracy.

Evidence was then called to prove the case.

Prisoner was found not guilty and was acquitted.

MACAO VOLUNTEERS.

Elaborate Celebration of Anniversary.

A very elaborate programme has been drawn up for the celebrations to take place at Macao on the 25th inst. From dawn to sunset there will be various events at intervals and the whole day will be kept as a Grande Gala day. The Hongkong Police Reserve with their band have been invited to stand and to join the Grand Parade.

The day will be celebrated in grand style, with illuminations at night. The grave of the late Macao hero, Col. Massiqua, and those of his late colleagues will be adorned with special wreaths from the Macao inhabitants.

It is expected that Macao will be crowded with visitors from Hongkong and Canton on Saturday.

AUSTRO-GERMANS IN CANTON.

Request that They be Allowed to Remain.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of August 20:—

On receiving the news that China had declared war on Germany and Austria, the Germans and Austrians here became very excited. A meeting was held at the Dutch Consulate, being attended by representatives of

Messrs. Jebsen, Carlowitz and Siemssen, as well as by a number of missionaries. It was decided to request the local Government,

through the Dutch Consul, to allow Germans and Austrians to remain and to give them protection, as they were not in any way concerned with military affairs. A list of their names and descriptions has been sent to the Government.

The Provincial Authority has sent an official intimation to the various Consuls stating that war has been declared by China on Germany and Austria.

U. S. ARMY MATTERS.

The following is from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:

Washington, August 14.—President Wilson will nominate 200 general officers next week to fill the vacancies in high ranks caused by the formation of the new armies. The regular army has now attained its full strength authorised by law.

The Army Insurance Bill has been introduced in Congress. It provides for a minimum premium and makes insurance compulsory for the officers and men of the armed forces of the United States.

The War Department has issued orders to department commanders directing them to take no part in the construction of

cantonments or the selection of sites and to make no comments on the work. This order is taken to be a direct hit at Major General Leonard Wood, who, as commander of the south-eastern department, objected to political wire-pulling in the south centering about the construction of cantonments there.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 20 as follows:—

In reply to Sun Yat-sen's telegram, Wu Ting-fang has telegraphed stating that he is too old to concern himself with political affairs, but that his son, Wu Chiu-han, will come down to Canton as his representative.

A report drawn up by the Provincial Treasury shows that the revenue collected on July 1st amounted to \$800,000. A deficiency of over \$800,000 is revealed.

The Salt Commissioner has rejected a proposal made by the Tachuan that an extra tax should be placed on salt to meet military expenses.

The Civil Governor has complied with the request of the Provincial Assembly that females should be prohibited from visiting gambling dens.

FOR THE LADIES.

The Useful Foulard.

Many a woman is now clad in silk attire from sheer necessity, says a Home paper. The transparent woollen voiles and their kin, which have been the "stand-by" of thousands for more than a decade, are now amongst the most rare of summer materials.

Cottons are to some extent taking their place, but for those who

look for a dress of more substance, and for those who needs little attention when once it is made, there is nothing better than some texture woven in silk.

Even before the war the foulard was a favourite with those who admired its soft, silk-like surface and welcomed its qualities of lightness and coolness. And now, fashioned simply and finished with touches of white on the corsage, it is reappearing as the most practical morning dress for war-workers and others.

Many a dressmaker, however, is not content to use the foulard for an entire dress. She suggests, and she is right in her suggestion, that it is quite possible for such a dress to look dowdy. Consequently it is now often combined with other materials—with Georgette, for instance, as well as with

anton and charmeuse, with crepe-de-Chine, and even with fine gauze.

It goes without saying that only materials without patterns should be chosen, in order that they may provide good relief to the foulard with its spots and its conventional designs.

Bands of spotted foulard are sometimes arranged on gauze, or, forming wide ticks, are laid on Georgette or Anton. Again, figured foulards are effectively arranged with a very deep hem of the plain material, or with one of charmeuse in the same colour; or the foulard provides the skirt and the unpatterned charmeuse appears as a quaint little coat.

A soft pearl grey and an exquisite rose red, a pale putty colour with a real apple green, are among the more rare and effective combinations of colour in these materials.

Naturally the rage for pleats affords various opportunities for the use of foulards as a contrast to plain materials, the foulard being introduced in fine kilt at the sides or wherever the fancy suggests.

One very smart dress in white foulard, striped with double lines in dark blue—the stripes set at wide intervals apart—is effectively arranged with the plain blue let in on the hips and carried up to the corsage, transparent sleeves of white Georgette completing the very dainty effect of the whole.

Charmeuse is more used than gauze for the tailor-made costumes of this very difficult

season. Even newer and still prettier, however, are the crepe-de-Chine and skirts in crepe-de-Chine. One, for instance, in silver grey, made quite simply and worn over a pale pink blouse, is charming in its bright lustre and soft, supple texture. Dresses of this

character are almost devoid of decoration. A few touches of embroidery at the neck introduce a note of colour often almost

charmeuse in its brilliancy; or more sober silk stitching in soft

coloured darning worked on the hem of both blouse and skirt.

FALSE PRETENCES CASE.

European Summoned by Money-Changer.

Before Mr. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this afternoon, a European named J. W. P. Thomas was summoned by Cheung Hing, a money-changer of 14, Pedder Street, for obtaining \$10 from him by false pretences, the false pretence being a statement that Mr. Samuel Greenfield had money belonging to him.

Mr. E. C. Faithfull appeared for plaintiff, and defendant, who denied the charge, was not represented.

Evidence was given by an employee of the money-changer's shop who said that the defendant came to the shop in which Mr. Greenfield has a partnership, and produced a piece of paper on which he wrote something. He stated that he was borrowing \$10. Defendant first of all asked for Mr. Greenfield, but witness said he was out. Defendant then asked for \$10, saying he had money with Mr. Greenfield. He added "I will give you a chit and you can give it to him." Witness paid out the \$10. He did not know whether Mr. Greenfield possessed money belonging to defendant, but he paid out on the strength of the chit.

Evidence was given by Samuel Greenfield, a rattan dealer, of Pedder Street, who said that part of his store was used by a money-changer. He said that some months ago he met the defendant, who said he was employed by the British American Tobacco Co. He said he was in need of money and asked for \$300 as a loan. Witness was shown some good testimonials, including a letter from the Colonial Secretary. Witness was about to lend him the money when he asked for some person's name to be given as a guarantor. Defendant left, saying he would get a person, but did not return till three weeks after. He then asked for \$25, and witness lent him the money, receiving an I. O. U. He had not been paid the money, and he had no money of defendant's. He understood that defendant was not now in the employ of the "B. A. T."

Defendant gave evidence on oath, saying he was formerly employed as a traveller by the "B. A. T." He went to the shop and asked him if Mr. Greenfield was in. He was told "No" and he then asked for \$10, saying he would give an I. O. U. He promised to pay at the end of the month. He never used Mr. Greenfield's name in connection with the "B. A. T."

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Questioned by Mr. Faithfull, witness said he expected to be able to pay back at the end of the month, but he had more pressing bills.

His Worship intimated that he wanted time to consider the facts and adjourned the case until Tuesday morning next.

relieves it from absolute simplicity. The tassel, too, plays its part. Sometimes it hangs from the collar, and again from the waist, or perhaps from a plait in the skirt, but it needs to be carefully adjusted, or it becomes ridiculous, trifles instead of the graceful ornaments for which it is intended.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THEN AND NOW.

Minkow Piece Goods Report.
The weekly circular of the Hongkow British Chamber of Commerce of August 8, reports as follows on the yarn and piece goods market:—We have to report a fair Inquiry for white shirting and blacks, and some business has resulted for shipments 1917-18. Dealers are keen on purchasing further, but the enormous advance lately in Home prices leaves a very big gap to be bridged, and only the bolder buyers have contracted. There is strong inquiry for stocks. This market is strong for both yarn and piece goods, whites being up about 10 cents per piece and fancies four cents per yard. An improvement is noticeable in clearance.

Shanghai Shares.
Messrs A. L. Andersos & Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, August 11, state:—With the incidence of the August Bank Holiday and the sensational rise in Exchange, the little interest that remained in our market at close of last week has almost disappeared, still investors are in no hurry to dispose of their holdings but on the other hand are on the look-out for bargains. Cottons remain steady at unchanged prices, while in Rubbers, although the price of the crude article has appreciated, no interest is shown. Debentures and General Securities remain quiet. "Ord" Tages could be placed at 18, Shanghai; Lands at 78 and Anglo-French lands at 83. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4 1/2 the dollar rate being 72.3875. Company Meetings, etc. — Shanghai-Suzhou Tobacco Co. advertise that scrip for new issue of shares are now ready and will be exchanged for Bucker's receipt at the office of the General Agents.

The Petrol Situation in India.

The prohibition of the importation of motor cars in India does not seem to have had the effect that the Government desired, and further steps have now been taken to prevent any

possible shortage of petrol. Recently the Minister of Commerce introduced a Bill, which was passed, to the effect that a tax should be imposed on all petrol used, the amount of the tax being 6 annas (6d.) per gallon, the proceeds to go into the Government exchequer. It was pointed out that some such step had become necessary, since in spite of all exhortations the quantity of petrol used in India during 1916 was seven million gallons against 4½ millions in 1915—a far larger annual increase than had ever been known before. The Minister of Commerce stated that by means of the tax he hoped to reduce to consumption to six million gallons, and incidentally to add \$150,000 to the Government funds. He stated that it was not feasible to introduce a ticket ration system as had been adopted in England, and no doubt those who have had experience of this policy will agree with him.

There is some considerable doubt, however, whether the tax will cause any diminution in consumption, since luxury and wealth seem to have reached such a point that a relatively small tax (that is, relatively small for India in its present condition, when most English people and well to do natives are infinitely more prosperous than before the war) will not decrease the employment of motor cars to any extent. The enormous jump in petrol consumption in one year from 4½ to 7 million gallons is a very good indication of the large number of cars imported during the year, since the additional amount almost entirely represents petrol used on new cars. As during that period no British cars were imported—or very few of those chiefly for Government purposes—it also shows what a tremendous trade the American manufacturers have been doing in that time. Apparently no distinction is to be made between commercial and pleasure vehicles, and the tax will have to be paid by traders and others using motor lorries for business purposes. This is rather unfortunate, as running costs of such vehicles are already high in comparison with the antiquated bullock carts.

The German Menace to Liberty.

On August 15, 1914, the week following the beginning of the great world war, the New York Outlook, in the following paragraph, defined the purpose of Germany, which she herself had not then defined:—

"The inevitable consequences of the Austro-Germanic alliance, if it is successful, it requires no prophet to foresee. It would put an end to all hope of a Balkan Confederacy. It would reduce the Balkan States to provinces of Germany and Austria. It would make Belgium and Holland Germanic provinces, as Finland has been made a Russian province. It would result either in a close alliance or, more probably, in an organic union between Austria and Germany. It would create a Germanic Empire which would extend from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. It would bring all Europe under the domination of this German Empire, as all southern Europe was under the domination of Rome in the first century, and, as Napoleon endeavoured to bring all eastern Europe under his personal domination in the last century. It would reduce Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, and England to subordinate positions, if not to dependencies. It would banish from all eastern Europe for the time the democratic movement of which France and England are the leaders. It would discourage the hopes of democracy in Spain, Italy, and Russia. It would enthroned autocracy from the Atlantic coast to Siberia, and from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. For the statesmanship of Gladstone, Gambetta, and Cavour it would substitute the statesmanship of Metternich and Bismarck."

Nearly three years have passed, says the same journal of July 4. Germany's armies occupy a large part of northern France and nearly all of Belgium and Luxembourg in the west. They occupy Serbia and part of Rumania in the east. Germany's alliances give her political control of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. By alliance and conquest she is master of middle Europe. Her dominion extends from the North Sea nearly to Bagdad.

If the Allies should accept the proposals for peace made by the Socialists of Russia—no indemnities and no annexations—the result would be this: Germany would evacuate France and Belgium, but she would make no recompense for the incomparable injury she has inflicted on these unfriendly nations and no return of the booty which her robber bands have carried off from pillaged cities. She would evacuate Serbia and Rumania, almost surrounded, would fall like ripe apples into her lap the next time the tree was shaken. Poland would remain a dismembered state; half of it might become a province of Russia, the other half would be restored to the scepter of the Kaiser. And he has told us, in vigorous terms, what fate would befall Greece as soon as he was free to work his will upon that liberty-loving people.

If the Allies should consent to peace on the terms proposed by the unthinking pacifists of Russia, the war for democracy would have been fought in vain and the liberties of the people of Europe would have been betrayed by the fecklessness or the folly of their defenders.

Has, then, this war been fought in vain? Have the soldiers of England and Scotland and Ireland, of Canada and Australia, of France and Belgium and Italy, of Russia and Serbia and Rumania, poured out their blood in vain? At the end of these years of awful war is imperialism victorious and democracy defeated? A look at the present map of Europe might give that impression; but to answer that question a look at the map is not sufficient. One must look at the minds and hearts and wills of the men and women of the civilized world.

The duration of the war, if not its immediate issue, may depend upon the degree to which that change has taken place in the minds and hearts and wills of the free peoples of the world.

In 1812 Napoleon had vanquished Italy, Prussia, and Austria; had put his own appointees

on the thrones of Naples, Hol-

land, Spain, and Sweden; had annexed to his own domain Tuscany, the Papal States, and a considerable section of territory from defeated Austria; and had made an alliance with Russia, which seemingly gave him control of western Europe and his ally control of eastern Europe; and with the co-operation of his ally he had undertaken a blockade of the British Isles, which Germany is now attempting by a different method and with something like the same measure of success.

Three years later this world conqueror was a prisoner on the island of St. Helena. In 1777 the British troops occupied both New York City and Philadelphia, had military control of New Jersey and the New York coast, and were preparing with every prospect of success an invasion of New York by a large force from Canada, while the colonial army, reduced to eleven thousand men, was suffering from cold and hunger in Valley Forge. Three years later the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown brought victory to the American cause. Napoleon had not conquered the spirit of nationalism in Europe; George III had not conquered the spirit of patriotism in America; there is no reason to think that Germany has conquered the spirit of liberty in the democratic American methods applied in China would produce good results. This he proved in his own department of education. His classes large or small were invariably composed of the most heterogeneous types of Chinese. Young and old, rich and poor, scholar and coolie, he made them all learn something and by ways and means which made them all enjoy themselves in the process even if it meant old grey-headed farmers doing a kindergarden lesson, or a portly shopkeeper learning a Sandys School text.

He taught the Bible, and he taught nothing but the Bible. He taught from conviction, and everywhere the enthusiastic response and lasting results prove that Chinese, like other people, can get pleasure and profit from the intelligent study of the Old Book. A month ago another member of the C.L.M., Mrs. Wilton, died after a few hours' illness, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, at Pingyangfu.

Three years ago in the issue between imperialism and democracy two imperialistic Powers, previously prepared for the anticipated campaign by half a century of military organization and militaristic education, confronted two democratic Powers, lovers of peace and unprepared for war, aided by a Power the will and courage of whose people have been until recently constantly thwarted in the war by the combined incompetence and treachery of rulers more brutally, though less efficiently, autocratic than the rulers of Germany. Today the entire civilized world is in alliance, formal or informal, against the forces of autocracy, and the treacherous rulers of Russia are in exile, though her people, driven by their sudden awakening from the sleep of centuries, have not yet found a will to act. Scarcely more than a year ago the President of what is in territory, wealth, and numbers the greatest democracy in the world interpreted the public indifference of his fellow-countrymen by the declaration that the causes of the war were obscure and the conflict was one with which America was not concerned. To-day he interprets the change in the thought of the country as well as in his own thinking by the declaration that the object of the war is to make the world safe for democracy, and that to the accomplishment of that object Americans should dedicate their lives to the liberties of this country, if our means are穷尽ed out without stint and our soldiers are sent in divisions and army corps, if we not only undertake with enthusiasm but persist with patience in our task of helping to feed the world at war, if we are ready to submit, without grumbling to an example taxation, and to practice before unknown economies, if we are willing to surrender for a time some of our individual liberties at home as our soldiers have surrendered theirs in the field, in order to win freedom for the world, our entrance into the war will not have been in vain.

The victories of Napoleon in the field were brought to naught partly by his insane and intolerable egotism, partly by the indomitable and unconquerable persistence of the British people, who never lost their courage even when their allies lost their hopes. The victory of the Kaiser in the field will come to naught if the American people engage in this defense of the inalienable rights of humanity with the self-sacrifice of the Belgians, the enthusiasm of the French and the Italians, and the dogged resolution of the Anglo-Saxons.

If we enter upon this war half-heavily, if we are still uncertain as to the cause of the war and doubtful whether it concerns us, if we are deluded by our hopes

OBITUARY.

Well-Known C. I. M. Missionary.

The mission stations in Shensi, says the Kiangchow correspondent of the N. Y. Daily News, are plunged in sorrow by the news received of the death at Chefoo of Rev. W. Perry Knight of the inland Mission. Mr. Knight's work as a Bible teacher took him to most of the mission stations in Central Shensi annually, and he has held classes from three days to a month's duration in 40 more cities in this province alone, while in recent years he responded to some of his many invitations from other provinces and visited Peking, Tientsin, Chefoo, and several places in Chekiang, Anhui, Hunan and Kiangsi.

Keenly interested in all that concerned China's welfare and especially attached to Shensi, his continual journeys during the last 15 years gave him a very intimate knowledge of things Chinese, and he was personally acquainted with hundreds of Christians, wherever he held him in the highest esteem. An Englishman, he had held a pastorate in America for some years and believed that American methods applied in China would produce good results. This he proved in his own department of education. His classes large or small were invariably composed of the most heterogeneous types of Chinese. Young and old, rich and poor, scholar and coolie, he made them all learn something and by ways and means which made them all enjoy themselves in the process even if it meant old grey-headed farmers doing a kindergarden lesson, or a portly shopkeeper learning a Sandys School text.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

SELLERS: SA. SALES;

BUYERS: N. NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons.

North Chinas.

U.S.

Yangtze.

H. & S. Banks.

[SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD]

CHOWRINGEE ROAD
Looking N. over
CALCUTTA

The Three Castles Cigarettes

Just Pure Rich Mellow
Virginia Tobacco

* THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE, OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.By order of the Mortgagor
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.The following
Valuable Leasehold Property
situate at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong, viz:ALL THAT piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid
and known and registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lot
No. 2016. Together with the
messuage erections and building
thereon known as No. 269 Des
Voeux Road Central. Terms 99
years commencing from 31st
January, 1901. Annual Crown
Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square
Feet.For further Particulars and
Conditions of Sale apply toJOHNSON, STOKES
& MASTER.Prince's Buildings, Ice House
Street,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagor.

or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong 16th August, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per
share for account 1917 will be
payable on FRIDAY, the 24th
August, 1917. Shareholders are
requested to apply for Dividend
Warrants at the Company's
Office St. George's Buildings,
Hongkong.The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from MONDAY the 20th August,
1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August,
1917, both days inclusive.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
10HP Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

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Solicitors for the Mortgagor.

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The Auctioneer.

Hongkong 16th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

MR. H. HONDA.
Trained male Nurse
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactured articles of Silver, other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the column of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to "enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.

Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
and 3 p.m.

Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung.

Santos and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Sammei and Wuchow.—Week

days, 7.30 a.m.; Post-Registration 3 p.m.; Let-

ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macau.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmou.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shunshun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Wuchow.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Holow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Trunau.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tourane.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

O.S. J. T.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Aparn.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Dagupan.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Manila.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Legari.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tacloban.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Dollo.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Sungai.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Guam.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Lapuan.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 21, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees

Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches,
tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees

Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the Humidity of air saturated with moisture
being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c
detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloom, h haze, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing shower, q squally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Alarakha, from Bombay.

Berrick, from St. Louis.

Engchong St., Tekwototion,
from Iloilo.

Farmer, Hongkong Hotel, from
Newchwang.

Frederick Stewart, Chartered
Bank, from Melbourne.

Hirajama, c/o Mitei, from
Sourabaya.

Khianseng, c/o Joothaiseng,
Nampakhang, from Bangkok.

Laupiecan, from Taipeh.

Makow, American Consulate,
from Weltevreden.

Meehan, from Manila.

Nakasuke Iwatan, Matsubara,
from Thursday 1s.

Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from
Shanghai.

Turner, King Edward Hotel,
from Nutfield.

Schoutendorp Str., Vondel, from
Manila.

Teishingpo c/o Kooholai, from
Shinchiku.

Wallem, from Bombay.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1917.

M. morning, a afternoon.

W. morning, m afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.35—No return from
Japanese station. Pressure has de-
creased considerably at Weihaiwei and
increased slightly, especially over
Formosa and the east coast of China. The
typhoon is situated in the Yellow Sea to
the west of Shantung.

Hongkong Rainfall, for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inch.
Total since January 1st, 69.78 inches
against an average of 61.85 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy.

1 Hongkong to Gap Book.

2 Formosa Channel.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.E. and Lamock.

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.E. and Hainan.

5 China Coast Meteorological Register.

August 21, 1 a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds.

Yostock 6a 30.03 69 00

Nemuro 5a 29.98 70 00

Hakodate 5a 29.95 70 00

Tokio 5a 29.92 70 00

Kochi 5a 29.89 70 00

Kagoshima 5a 29.86 70 00

Osaka 5a 29.83 70 00

Naha 5a 29.79 70 00

Bonin Is. 6a 29.60 71 99 ne 7 ff

Hankow 5a 29.57 71 99 ne 7 ff

Chinkiang 5a 29.54 73 85 ne 1 b

Shanghai 5a 29.51 73 85 ne 1 b